

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Docket No. 34529

STATE OF IDAHO,)	2008 Unpublished Opinion No. 651
)	
Plaintiff-Respondent,)	Filed: September 23, 2008
)	
v.)	Stephen W. Kenyon, Clerk
)	
NICHOLAS D. SCHNOEBELEN,)	THIS IS AN UNPUBLISHED
)	OPINION AND SHALL NOT
Defendant-Appellant.)	BE CITED AS AUTHORITY
)	

Appeal from the District Court of the Third Judicial District, State of Idaho, Canyon County. Hon. Gregory M. Culet, District Judge.

Order denying Idaho Criminal Rule 35 motion for reduction of sentence, affirmed.

Molly J. Huskey, State Appellate Public Defender; Eric D. Fredericksen, Deputy Appellate Public Defender, Boise, for appellant.

Hon. Lawrence G. Wasden, Attorney General; Lisa J. Mesler, Deputy Attorney General, Boise, for respondent.

PER CURIAM

Nicholas D. Schnoebelen was convicted of possession of a controlled substance, Idaho Code § 37-27332(c)(1). The district court imposed a unified seven-year sentence with a three-year determinate term and retained jurisdiction. At the end of the retained jurisdiction period, the district court relinquished jurisdiction and ordered execution of the original sentence. Schnoebelen filed an Idaho Criminal Rule 35 motion, which the district court denied. Schnoebelen appeals from the denial of his Rule 35 motion.

A Rule 35 motion is a request for leniency which is addressed to the sound discretion of the sentencing court. *State v. Knighton*, 143 Idaho 318, 319, 144 P.3d 23, 24 (2006); *State v. Allbee*, 115 Idaho 845, 846, 771 P.2d 66, 67 (Ct. App. 1989). In presenting a Rule 35 motion, the defendant must show that the sentence is excessive in light of new or additional information subsequently provided to the district court in support of the motion. *State v. Huffman*, 144 Idaho

201, 159 P.3d 838 (2007). Our focus on review is upon the nature of the offense and the character of the offender. *State v. Reinke*, 103 Idaho 771, 772, 653 P.2d 1183, 1184 (Ct. App. 1982). Where a sentence is not illegal, the appellant must show that it is unreasonably harsh in light of the primary objective of protecting society and the related goals of deterrence, rehabilitation and retribution. *State v. Broadhead*, 120 Idaho 141, 145, 814 P.2d 401, 405 (1991), *overruled on other grounds by State v. Brown*, 121 Idaho 385, 825 P.2d 482 (1992); *State v. Toohill*, 103 Idaho 565, 568, 650 P.2d 707, 710 (Ct. App. 1982).

Having reviewed the record, including the new information submitted with Schnoebelen's Rule 35 motion, we find no abuse of discretion in the district court's denial of the motion. Accordingly, the district court's order denying Schnoebelen's I.C.R. 35 motion is affirmed.